THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. IX., No. 449. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 5. 1859. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIP HENRY UNDERWOOD is authorized to sign for our Firm by procuration.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

9ap Shanghai, 12th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the Underwriters and Marine Insurance Offices of Bremen.

EDWIN WADMAN.

tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late George Smith, and of Mr. Benjamin Gott Kinnear, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Andrew Archibald Ranken, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MOWRILYAN has this day been admitted a partner in my business which will hereafter be carried on under the style of ELLES & Co.

JAMIESON ELLES.

23ap Amoy, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Broughall in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed on *the 31st ultimo.* Mr. James Dow will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY,
By their Attorney. W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of the Stock in Trade and Good-will of my business *from the 1st December last*, the Firm of P. F. Richards & Co. P. F. Richards & Co. ceased from this date.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Sole Partner.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Richards & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. Franz Knoop is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
SHANGHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business*. Current Accounts can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For Shroffing, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

Interest

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 } per Cent. per Annum.
Six do., „ „ „ 6 „
Twelve do., „ „ „ 7 „

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the London Joint Stock Bank, and the Agencies in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hongkong,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

Woollen Goods selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

Cotton Goods of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

American Drills and Sheetings, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
tf 5, Leadenhall Street, London.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE was admitted a Partner in our Firm, on *1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai & Foochow.

5mr Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30.000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are not suspended in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information. apply to

M. Fischer. *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
H. T. Marshall. *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie. *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London 26th June, 1858.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry, }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 3½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made). Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A NEW 6 inch Hydraulic Baleing Press made by Messrs. Peel, Williams & Peel Manchester, which is complete, and a portion of the Machinery in duplicate, with instructions for using the same.

Also,

A Lithographic Press, complete.

Apply to

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & Cie.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces. Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

Tables shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. Loureiro.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
Fogg & Co.; Hall & Holtz;
and
Kupferschmid & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & Cie.
Tchang-fon, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. Fogg & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ...	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket, ...	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Sparkling Moselle, Port, Sherry, Claret, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
Shanghae.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA.	*Tls.* 2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ...	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the Malayan Archipelago, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. Morrison, ...	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE desirably situated Piece of Land, duly Registered in the British Consulate, known as Pootung Point, at which the Wong Poo and Woosung Rivers unite, and containing twenty s ow, which can be increased, by bunding, fully twenty more; part has been raised three feet and is under cultivation, and with little expense the remainder could be completed. It has now 400 feet of River Frontage, which could be increased by bunding to 600. It is needless to point out the numberless advantages this spot possesses, either for a Dock, Coal, or Timber Yards, or any business requiring large space and water frontage, as just within the Point there, is at low water and close to the shore sufficient depth for large Vessels to anchor, and by running out a Jetty only a few feet, Ships could load and discharge along side of it. For further particulars, &c. apply to

Fredk. P. WEBB.

tf Shanghai, 11th February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. Thorne, Brothers & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. Cramptons, Hanbury & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. Salabelle & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

Price 1 Mex: Dollar per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*." Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. McEwen & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ... Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards, ... „ 1.0.0 „

Washing. One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Directors of the above Company l leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowr Masters of Vessels and the Public general that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet bro built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundati The Company will always have on hand a la Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yell Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able supply all requisites for the repair of Ships the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of t Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpente Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,

THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.

13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
Barrier Road, Shanghai.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
And any EUROPEAN GOODS,
on London Terms.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, and SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. Pritchett is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

On *Thursday, the 10th of March*, will be published at the Office of this Paper, the first Number of a New Monthly Periodical, entitled the

"SHANGHAE CHRONICLE"
OF
FUN, FACT, AND FICTION.

Being a Serio-Comic Journal of local occurrences, with original articles of a humorous tendency on current events.

Price 5 Mace per Copy.

Contents of the *Number* for March, 1859.
- Editorial—To our readers, present and prospective.
- Monthly Summary.
- Washington's Birthday—an original sketch, by Slick, Junior.
- Our Market Reporter.
- Latest "Bunders."
- Correspondence.
- Comparisons are odious!
- Original Riddles, Bons Môts, &c.
- Advertisements.

N.B.—Intending subscribers to the "SHANGHAE CHRONICLE," whose names are not already in the list sent round, will please make early application at *this Office*, stating the number of copies required.

North-China Herald Office, 4th March, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

NOTICE.

Required the sum of *Five thousand Five hundred Taels* on Bottomry Bond, for Repairs to the Barque *EUPHRATES*, D. McKellar, Master.

Tenders to be sent to

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
o Shanghai, 4th March, 1859.

TO LET.

The House and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. Siemssen & Co. For particulars apply to

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
o Shanghai, 4th March, 1859

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the undersigned, Best Steam Coal.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
o Shanghai, 4th March, 1859.

FOR SALE ex "MARY & LOUISA."

Two large Masts, measuring 80 feet long by 21 and 22 inches in the partners.

Apply to

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
o Sanghai, 4th March, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A Ship's Jolly Boat, about 24 feet long and 7 feet beam, in good order, with Oars, &c. She is to be sold for the benefit of the four Natives picked up by the American Ship *Tarolinta*.

Apply on board.

tf Shanghai, 5th March, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY MARCH 5, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ... Dec.	25	Singapore. .... Feb.	1
Bombay, ... Jan.	16	Hongkong, ... Feb.	14
Calcutta, ... Jan.	22	New York, ... Dec.	11
Galle, ... Jan.	25		

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong, 29 Oct. Shanghai, 22 Oct. { Received per Post,—*vid* Marseilles.. 14 Dec. *vid* Southampton not arrived Dec. 25th.

Hongkong, 15 Nov. Shanghai, 6 Nov. { Received per Electric Telegraph 23 Dec.

Mail of 12th Jan. from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 25th inst.,—Shanghai, 6th March.

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 4th Mar., 1859.		*Ending 4th Mar., 1858.*	
February.				
26.—	*Max.* 52	*Min.* 44	*Max.* 60	*Min.* 39
27.—	,, 50	,, 44	,, 52	,, 47
28.—	,, 50	,, 43	,, 68	,, 51
March.				
1.—	,, 55	,, 41	,, 67	,, 43
2.—	,, 43	,, 30	,, 45	,, 33
3.—	,, 38	,, 29	,, 45	,, 35
4.—	,, 39	,, 30	,, 43	,, 35

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6m/s., Bank Bills, 6s. 2¼d., First class Credits, 6s. 3d., Document and other Bills, 6s. 3½d. per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, 3 d/s., Rs 297; *on Bombay*, Rs. 296 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 15 d/s., 27 per cent discount.

OPIUM.

Feb.	*Malwa* Tls.	*New Patna* High Nos. Tls.	Low Nos. Tls.	*Old Patna* Tls.
26—	480 —	575 a 580	570 a 575	560 a 565
28—	470 a 475	575 a 585	570 a 575	560 a 565
March.				
1—	470 a 475	575 a 580	570 a 575	560 a 565
2—	470 a 475	575 a 580	570 a 575	560 a 565
3—	470 a 475	575 a 580	570 a 575	560 a 565
4—	480 —	580 a 585	570 a 575	560 a 565

◆

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—March 4th, *Merrington*, (Br. sh.), from Bangkok.

Departed.—March 4th, *Pioneer*, (Br. str.), 472, James, for Amoy & Hongkong.

◆

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Fernando de Norzagaray*, Dr. Macgowan, Messrs. Wilks, W. W. Cryder, and F. Jenkins.

Departed.—Per *Westburn.* Messrs. E. M. Smith, H. Reinhard, A. Graubery, Mons. Williaume, and Capt. Herboth. Per *Maryland*, Mr. Everett Frazar.

The mail for Hongkong, Europe, &c., is leave to-morrow at noon per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer, *Aden*, Capt. J. Bernard.

The mail appointed to leave London on the 12th of January *vid* Marseilles will be due here to-morrow by P. & O. Co.'s Steamer.

Without a word of news from any quarter or even a rumour of any, we devote our columns almost exclusively to matters relating to Japan, our request to be furnished with a copy of the Dutch treaty with that Nation having been courteously met by the correspondent to whom it was addressed in our issue of the 29th of January. As it is the law by which all intercourse with foreigners is to be regulated until the other treaties come into operation, it will be interesting to many.

The American ship *Tarolinta*, Capt. F. B. French, arrived here on the 3d inst. from Bankok. Coming through the Pacific, in Longitude 135° 30′ E., and Latitude 2° N. on the 2d February, being 360 miles from land, they picked up a boat with four natives of the Pelew islands who had been 42 days adrift; there were six of them when they left the island, two had died of starvation, and these four had nothing in the boat but a bottle of rain water which they had collected on the previous day. They were perfectly naked and so exhausted that they dropped down on deck when taken on board the *Tarolinta*.

In our last number we related the loss of Belgian ship, *Constant*, on Bordelaise island, in the North Pacific, and that some of the crew had reached Augour, one of the Pelew group, in the ship's boat, that after a stay of 2 months all but one, who had arrived at Nagasaki in the *Jan van Brakel*, left that island in the American Whaler, *Eliza*, bound to Guam. The four men, saved by the humanity of Capt. French of the *Tarolinta*, and the two who died in the boat, took those shipwrecked people, belonging to the *Constant*, on board the *Eliza*, and on returning to the shore were blown out to sea and drifted about for 42 days, as stated above, until the *Tarolinta* fell in with them. One of the men speaks a little English; he was left on the Pelews to collect Biche-de-mer for an English vessel which had gone to Hongkong and was to return for him. He has a written paper which corroborates a part of his narrative, and the circumstances agree with the communication from our correspondent in Nagasaki. They noted the time by cutting a notch daily on the gunwhale of the boat. After taking them on board, Capt. French intended to make the Island of St. Andrews to land them, but having run past in the night and there being a strong adverse current, he stood on his course.

The Boat is about 24 feet long and 7 feet beam she is in good order, and will be sold, to raise a little money for the benefit of the poor cast-aways, who, we are informed, will be sent to Hongkong by the American Consul.

In another column our readers will see an advertisement, announcing the remarkable intelligence that Shanghae is about to give birth to a monthly Periodical of "Fun, Fact and Fiction," as we understand it a sort of local "Punch!" We are but human and we confess that our amiability would scarcely perhaps have led us to welcome in our largest type and with our best bow (as we now do the "Shanghae Chronicle,") any new-comer who would be likely to oppose us in our own province; but to this promised arrival we hasten to hold out the welcome hand of friendship should he hereafter prove himself worthy thereof.

Any such project as that now advertized should claim our cordial support, for if carried out with tolerable ability and above all, with good nature, it should form a highly amusing element in Shanghae life. We shall look with interest and curiosity to the first appearance of our new Relative on the 10th March.

We may remind those who have not yet placed their names on the list of subscribers, that printing and publishing are expensive proceedings in this remote place, to say nothing of the other concomitant items of outlay, and we can scarcely expect Fun to be very lively, Fact to be sufficiently stubborn and Fiction to be fanciful, if the source from which they emanate be not properly strengthened and nourished. *Verbum sap!*

During the North East Monsoon it is seldom that ships from England to this port make so good a passage as that of the *Invincible*, Capt. Rollason. She left Liverpool on the 5th of November and anchored off the Light-ship on the 24th of February, being 111 days, which is very fair for the season. Several ships, some of them called Clippers, that sailed before her have not yet made their appearance, viz. the *Cambalu*, and *Bacchante* from Liverpool, Oct. 9th and 29th, and *Ziba* from Gravesend, Oct. 11th.

THE WEATHER.

February.—The fair weather with which the month commenced continued, with the exception of one rainy day—the 9th—until the 25th. During that time the nights were frosty, and the days generally cold but not so bright as in the preceding month. The last four days were wet and the temperature 8 to 10 degrees higher. The thermometer ranged between 38 and 52 in the day, and 28 and 44 at night. The wind was very variable from S.E. to N.W. on some of the coldest days it blew from E. to S.E. Several peals of thunder were heard on Sunday the 25th.

NAGASAKI.

We are indebted to Dr. Macgowan for the following memo: on the Dutch Naval Detachment in Japan, and their labors.

Commander W. J. C. Huyssen van Kattendyke gives instruction in Naval tactics and rigging, also in political economy.

1st class Lieut. B. D. van Trojen—Gunnery and Naval Architecture. He also directs the Artillery and Infantry exercises on board and on shore, having a serjeant and two marines to assist him.

2d class Lieut. Thr. H. O. Wichers—Algebra, Geometry and the art of navigation. Directs the exercises on board ship with sails, boats, &c.

Purser C. J. Umbgrove—Arithmetic and the Dutch language, assisted by the schoolmaster.

Chief Engineer H. Hardes—Steam engineering. He is also at the head of the new factory, which is under course of erection at Akoenoora opposite the city in the bay of Nagasaki, where in a few months a steam-hammer and all needed appliances will be in readiness for repairing steam engines. He has two engineers and eight able workmen from Europe with him.

Physician Thr. J. L. C. Pompe van Meerdervoort—is charged with the sanitary service of Desima; and the investigation of Natural History. He imparts instruction in various branches of medical science, and prescribes gratuitously for the natives.

Besides the abovenamed officers, Commander Kattendyke has with him 2 engineers, 8 engineering workmen, 2 petty marine officers, 1 carpenter, 1 serjeant of marines, 2 marines, 8 able seamen, and 1 schoolmaster,—who has a class of 25 Japanese boys studying the Dutch language.

In addition to the above, the Dutch corps impart instruction to classes of Japanese officers from Jeddo in such branches of general knowledge as happen to be in demand. Mr. Donker Curtius, Netherlands Commissioner, negociator of a recent Treaty with Japan, has been several years at Desima, and has published in the Dutch language a Japanese Grammar. For some time to come therefore, Dutchmen are likely to be our chief sources of information in matters relating to the Land of the Rising Sun.

In February 1859, the Japanese squadron consisted of 3 screw-steamers of 100 horse-power each built in Holland expressly for the Japanese government, two of these have sailed for Jeddo.

1 paddle-wheel steamer of 150 horse-power, a present from the Netherlands government,—the boilers are being changed at Nagasaki.

1 steam-yacht at Jeddo (the *Dragon*,) presented by the English government.

2 sailing-schooners, one of which has sailed for Jeddo.

2 cutters, one of which sailed lately for Jeddo.

They all sailed or steamed without the assistance of Europeans.

The paddle-wheel steamer came sometime ago from the metropolis having been employed there for nearly a year and a half, doing good service according the testimony of Consul-General Harris, who made a passage in her to Simoda.

THE NINGPO CHINESE HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—Having been partly instrumental in raising the funds subscribed here towards the erection of the Chinese Hospital at Ningpo, I availed myself of an opportunity for visiting that place, to have some conversation with Dr. Parker on the subjects mooted in the letter of "A Subscriber" published in your issue of 22d January; in the meantime a reply from Dr. Parker to this letter has appeared in your columns, and, as I do not expect that it will be considered entirely satisfactory, I should be glad if you would afford me space in your paper, to explain to the subscribers the position in which I stand with regard to this matter.

From the accompanying copy of circular and subscription list, it will be seen that the total amount received by me, on account of the then proposed Chinese Hospital at Ningpo, was Tls. 952.2.4, which sum I remitted to Dr. Parker on the 10th December, 1857; in acknowledging this on the 12th December he added, "I intend early next year publishing in the *North-China Herald* a list of the names of all the subscribers," which it appears local causes have hitherto prevented him from doing.

With regard to the expenditure of the amount subscribed it is to be regretted that Dr. Parker has not thought fit to publish a more detailed statement, than the bare assertion, that the whole expense of the main building was defrayed by the Shanghae subscriptions.

I had some conversation with Dr. Parker relative to the investment of the property, to which point he makes no allusion in his letter in answer to "A Subscriber," and, having ascertained from him, that the ground on which the Hospital buildings stand is registered in his own name, strongly urged the transfer of the property into the names of Trustees, so that in the event of his being unable, from any causes, to carry on the Hospital, there would be responsible persons to care for, and continue the institution for the purposes for which it was originally founded; this Dr. Parker refused to do, merely promising that he would make such arrangements as would prevent the property descending to his heirs, or being misapplied hereafter.

Hoping that Dr. Parker will not continue to object to place the Chinese Hospital at Ningpo on the basis of other similar institutions in China, I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

H. G. HOLLINGWORTH.

Shanghae, 2d March, 1859.

(Copy.)

Dr. Parker of Ningpo has authorised the undersigned to receive subscriptions towards the building of a Chinese Hospital at that port. A very eligibly situated piece of ground is already secured at the cost of a Society at Glasgow, and nearly $400 has been raised amongst the small community of Ningpo; about $800 a 1,000 more is wanted to enable him to erect a building sufficiently commodious.

It is due to Dr. Parker to state that he supports himself by his private practice, and gives his services to the Chinese, independent of all support, beyond the supply of medicines from the Society in Glasgow.

Those who are willing to contribute towards so praiseworthy, and truly benevolent an object will please affix their names.

(Signed) JOHN H. WINCH.

Shanghae, 12th August, 1857.

Thos. Moncreiff $25, F. H. Grove $25, P. H. Underwood $5, E. H. How $5, G. Smith Tls. 10, B. G. Kinnear Tls. 10, A. A. Ranken Tls. 20, H. M. M. Gray Tls. 5, J. Crampton Tls. 10, E. M. Smith Tls. 10, H. A. Ince Tls. 25, H. Hubbard Tls. 5, R Arnold $5, R. Angus $10, Two Ningpo Chinese $5, Jardine, Matheson & Co. $100, A. Perceval $25, J. Skinner Tls. 10, W. Thorburn $25, R. Newby Tls. 10, H. H. W. $30, J. L. Man $20, W. G. Howell $20, W. S. Brown $30, R. Reid $10, E. Roche $10, C. D. Nye $10, R. Francis $10, A. F. Heard $10, J. Hogg $10, G. Simpson $5, F. Booker $10, X. Y. Z. $5, 胡來祀 $5, G. G. Gray $20, C. W. Orne $10, F. Reiche $20, P. S. Forbes $50, H. S. Grew $5, P. Loureiro $5, R. F. Thorburn $10, J. MacDonald $20, G. W. Coutts Tls. 15, C. Thorne Tls. 10, J. Thorne Tls. 10, J. Whitlow $10, J. F. Franks Tls. 5, N. Weismann $10, W. Hargreaves $10, H. B Gibb $20, W. Broughall $25, R. B. Hett $10, W. W. Cryder $10, B. Dallas $10, R. O. Major Tls. 5, A. Alisch Tls. 10, D. O. Vail $10, R. R. Tyers $10, W. Hollmann $10, F. R. Gamwell $10, T. C. Peers $10, H. G. Hollingworth $10, J. H. Winch $50, V. P. Jordan $10, T. Hanbury $10, 同豫 $20, 大鼎 $10, 品元 $15, G. Thorburn $10, A. Holtz $10, J. F. H. Trautmann $10, H. Fogg $30, A. L. Freeman, Tls. 5, G. Bovet. $10, J. Bohstedt $10, E. Buissonnet $10, Anonymous $10, R. Heinsen $10, W. T. Dato $10, Sun-kee $10, A. Tourniere $5, A. Campbell $10, Wm. Probst $10, J. Schabert $5, H. P. Baylis $5.

Summary.

	Mexican Dollars		1,000:00
Taels 170 a 74=	,,	,,	230:00
5 a 75=	,,	,,	6:67
			$1,236·67

@ 77=Tls. 952 2.4.

H. G. H.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Desima, 15th February, 1859.

Sir,—I have, in compliance with your wish, manifested in a note of your paper of 29th of January, the honour to offer you the translation of an extract of the official report of the Dutch Minister for foreign affairs, and for the colonies, to the King of the Netherlands about Japanese matters In the annexes accompanying it you will find the additional treaty you wished for, that is to remain in force until the 4th of July next, when the Yedo treaty signed 18th August 1858, will be put in operation.—Your's truly,

K.

The Hague, 1st February, 1858.

To the King.

When the undersigned had the honour to submit to your Majesty by their conjunct report of 19th April and 7th May 1857, Nos. 3 and 33, the measures which in their opinion ought to be taken in these days respecting Japan, and sketched the conduct lately held in that country by the Dutch government, they were obliged to point out certain particularities which showed the aversion of the Japanese government to deviate from their usual policy. "The negociations about "the treaty of 30th January 1856, concluded at "Nagasaki," they said, "prove the inclination of "that government, to revoke if possible the once "made concessions, and a tenacity to insignificant "old customs which one should hardly have "expected."

They pointed out also to your Majesty's attention, that the proposal of additional articles to that treaty, by the Dutch commissioner to the Japanese authorities,—explained in his letter of 23d August 1856, has placed in its true light the conviction, that the Japanese government was not at all inclined to accede to our wishes, and how undisguisedly it followed its system of delaying and postponing.

The undersigned are happy to be able to bring to the knowledge of your Majesty, that it appears from dispatches lately received from Japan, how our serious and unremitting efforts have at last procured a more satisfactory result, and have produced new concessions, which were not so soon to be expected.

These dispatches contain the following documents:—

The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of 30th January 1856, on the 16th October, at Nagasaki by the Dutch and Japanese plenipotentiaries.

And a dispatch of the same date (of which a copy is annexed to this) transmitting copies, of—

A—The additional articles to that treaty

B.—A supplement to *A*.

C.—A Japanese communication with regard to the Yedo voyages; the admission of Dutch women and children in the opened ports of Japan; the export of Japanese coin; willingness to conclude treaties with other nations; and that the treasury of Nagasaki may, for the present continue to trade.

D.—Willingness to conclude also a treaty of commerce with Portugal.

E.—A communication with regard to the abolition of the trampling on the cross by the Japanese.

F.—A declaration why Simoda is not opened to foreign trade.

Communications regarding a treaty with the Lieu-kieu islands; the liberty of audience at Yedo, &c, the permission obtained by the Dutch to exercise guns, would follow immediately, but were not ready when the dispatch of Mr. Donker Curtius was closed on the 16th October 1857.

The contents of the documents *A* to *F* show, that the Japanese government has made a considerable step forward on the way, which gradually must lead to a more friendly intercourse between that power and the European nations.

Your Majesty's government, viewing the general interest of commerce and the friendly relation between the different nations, may feel satisfied with a result obtained by negociation.

The additional articles to the treaty concluded on the 16th of October will show your Majesty that there exists a very considerable difference between the redaction of the concept and that which has been concluded, and also that that difference exists merely in the redaction; and indeed, if they are not contained in the more desirable form of a mutual binding convention, one must allow that much is obtained by them of that upon which the Netherlands at present deem it necessary to insist.

The undersigned wishing to explain the different regulations by the dispatch of Mr. Donker Curtius append an extract of his letter of 16th October 1857, for that end.

They wish to point out that Nagasaki is opened now especially for free trade between individuals of both nations; that the way in which that trade is to be done, is settled with accuracy; that what is obtained immediately after the signing of the treaty, on the 16th October, will be applicable to Hakodadi ten months later when the necessary arrangements have been made, and that what has been conceded to the Netherlands, would also be conceded to other nations which wish to conclude treaties with Japan.

Yet not all the other points which the Netherlands was eager for have been obtained,—especially the preaching and uncontrolled exercise of the Christian religion, and permission to export Japanese coins.

But, on the important point of religion, if it is taken into consideration that free worship in houses and burial grounds has been conceded, by the additional articles and that by a special official communication of the Japanese government the form, so grievous to the Christian, of trampling on the cross has been abolished for ever,—when one considers the probably not unfounded expectation pointed out by our Commissioner that by being too anxious to insist on too much at once on this and other points more concessions may hereafter be obtained from the Japanese government—the undersigned believe that, also on this point, one may be satisfied with what is obtained.

With regard to the form of the Additional articles and other papers as well as the redaction and order of the articles, they beg your Majesty respectfully to consider, that Mr. Donker Curtius has not sacrificed the object to the form.

He is confident that many observations could be made upon that, but his experience taught him that every effort on his part to correct the forms, would lead only to postponements and new difficulties, and he judged it advisable to subscribe to the articles in the present form rather than to insist upon ameliorations. He desires however that it may be understood to what to attribute that singular form and redaction. It was chiefly because the Japanese government intended to show the Convention, lately concluded with us, to other nations which might happen to address her for a similar contract.

With regard to some articles which have not been included in the additional Convention, and in which the Japanese government has declared its readiness to comply with our wish, but preferred to adopt the form of official communications and not that of a convention, the undersigned beg to direct the attention of your Majesty to the following words contained in a dispatch of Mr. Donker Curtius of 24th September 1857:—"They would not declare why they would not insert in the additional articles the admission of Dutch women and children. I suppose, that they have explained themselves to the Americans in some way or other, which does give them the preference to a separate declaration. With regard to the trampling on the cross, they had two reasons, first that they did not like to show, in a treaty which is destined to be published in Japan, that they had pledged themselves to it; secondly because they were averse to pledge themselves to a measure regarding their interior administration. They also would not admit in the treaty their readiness to conclude treaties with other nations. They used in their answer to me the following symbol. 'You ask me one of my daughters for your wife, I gave you her, but after our ideas it would not be becoming that I declared to you at the same time my readiness to give my other daughters to your friends.' Also they would not insert in the treaty the declaration to admit to trade the English, Americans and Russians, it being unnecessary and this admission a consequence of the existing treaties with those nations. With regard to the disposition of the Japanese government towards the Portuguese much has been said, and it has declared not to have any objection to renew friendly relations and establish a trade with that power. Although these points are conceded in separate concessions or declarations, there exist no objections against the communication of their tenor to the different governments and it was approved that by means of the newspapers publicity should be given to their contents."

The undersigned in conclusion have the honour to ask your Majesty's permission to insert this report and the annexes in the official government paper.

P. MYER,
Minister for the Colonies.
GEVERS VAN ENDEGEEST,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Extract of a letter of the Dutch Commissioner in Japan to the Minister for the Colonies, dated 16th October, 1857.

According to Article I. of the Additional articles, the Dutch are admitted immediately to trade at Nagasaki. At Hakodadi ten months after the signature of the Additional articles. i. e after the 16th of August 1858.

Article II. (addl. art.) settles the raising of tonnage-dues, The Japanese plenipotentiaries have taken for model Art. V. of the general regulations for the British trade in the five ports of China signed at Hongkong, 26th January 1843, and Art. XVII. of the additional treaty between Great Britain and China signed—8th October 1843.

The provision of this article regarding the employment of registered coolies is made in order to have some security against robbery.

The difference established in Art. IV. (addl. art.) between Hakodadi and Nagasaki, is a result of the exceptional position of our establishment in Desima.

In consequence of our treaty with Japan Desima has become a very favorable position, which I have formerly compared to a Dutch entrepot in Japan; it is free from any duty in respect to the custom-system and even every article which the Dutch consume can be imported there, free of duty. This cannot take place at Hakodadi, where, until now no separate quarter has been appointed to the Dutch and where every article must consequently pass the custom-house. Inspection of goods, and payment of duties only takes place at Nagasaki when the goods pass the land gate of Desima.

It is the intention of the Japanese government to offer also to other nations a separate quarter. Inasmuch as this at first sight would seem objectionable to other nations, it will invite the negociators to convince themselves how this system answers at Desima. If other nations prefer to live dispersed among the Japanese population, this will also be allowed to the Dutch, without losing thereby the advantage of a simultaneous establishment at Desima.

Desima is the most favorable point at this bay, but it is too small and if the Dutch trade with this port extends it must be enlarged, or some Dutch will be obliged to live in Nagasaki and keep their store-houses there. At all events Desima will always be of great importance to the Dutch for the ultimate establishment of a consulate and the residence of other civil or military persons.

The provision made in the latter part of Art. V. is a consequence of the prohibition to export Japanese coins. To settle accounts with every merchant (whose cashier it is), the treasury will as far as possible, pay in foreign gold and silver coins. If that is impossible, from want of foreign coins, the creditor must search for Japanese goods as returns, or leave his money in the treasury without taking interest. On this point we have consequently no improvement and this can only undergo a favorable change, when the Japanese government allow the export of her coin.

By the first part of the Art. VI. it is settled that the treasury will retain 35 per cent of the produce of all goods, sold publicly or privately. This amount of duty is a continuation of the existing system. It is however an innovation as far as regards private sales, which could not take place formerly and were only allowed under the name of levies in favor of the privileged authorities. This impost seems high and pressing. One must not forget however, that no export duties are paid, and that the treasury does not receive any salary or commission for the sums received and for which it is answerable. If in future upon some articles import duties shall be laid, these will immediately be relieved from the 35 per cent. In consideration of the high prices paid here for the Kamban—sold articles, the duty of 35 per cent was considered very moderate.

The intention of the latter part of Art. VII. is, that the treasury will admit to the public sales, all the merchants whose solidity is unquestionable or who will pay in ready money.

The provision of the second part of Art. VIII., stipulating that all private sold goods must be paid to the treasury in ready money, serves to prevent the evasion of the duty by exchange of goods.

The latter part of Art. VIII stipulates, that private sold goods shall be delivered to the Japanese, upon a certificate that they have paid the amount of the sale at the treasury. Any one who sells goods to the Japanese on credit, does it at his own risk. The treasury is not answerable for it.

By Art. IX. the exclusive privileges like the Hong system formerly existing in China are abolished.

By Art. XII. the value of the Mex. dollar and of the Spanish dollar is fixed conforming to the Royal Res: of 21st June 1855.

The export of Japanese coins is prohibited in Art. XV. This point is still in deliberation. However desirable the export of Japanese coin may be to satisfy foreign trade, I must avow to have no other conviction than that the Japanese government cannot as yet allow it by any means, I would see it flow off without having the means to restore the loss. It cannot permit to it, before Japanese industry in general has attained a height, to be able to procure sufficient return articles, nor even before the exports will exceed the imports, because only thus the Japanese coin will reflow, or a circulation of foreign coin will take place, which even as in China, will check the export of Japanese coin. Many stipulations of the additional articles are made in order to remedy the evil which must otherwise exist.

In Art. XVI. some goods are pointed out, which in lump can only be procured by the treasury. This corporation continues to trade. Accustomed to realize by its monopoly great gains on the most important interior as well as exterior produce, the treasury expects losses, which may not be balanced by the duty of 35 per cent.

The district of Nagasaki, which belonged once to, but has been separated from, the principality of Fizen, because foreigners can only be admitted on Imperial territory, is under the administration of officers who come yearly from Yedo.

A great number of municipal offices which are hereditary have been instituted as a consequence of the settlement of the Portuguese and Dutch at Desima, and this administration is calculated to be defrayed chiefly by the advantages which the treasury enjoyed from its monopoly.

The treasury will in expectation of the results of the new arrangements continue to trade and has reserved for itself some export articles in order to be able to pay its expenses. It is however the intention of the Japanese government to disengage the treasury by and by and not to allow her to continue to trade. Some goods are included in this article, as books and charts, the exportation of which was formerly entirely forbidden.

In the latter part of Art. XVI. other administrative regulations, are intended which only Japanese officials may possess and cannot even be sold to other Japanese.

Art. XVII. contains articles formerly belonging to the list of forbidden goods.

The provision made by Art. XX. is in conformity with Art. X. of the general regulations of the British trade in China.

The penalty to which one is liable pointed out in Art. XXI. is in conformity with the second part of Art. III. of the general regulations for the British trade in China.

This article is in some way an encroachment on certain juridical power, with which the chief Dutch authority at Desima must yet be invested. The intention at present is that the fee will be imposed by the Japanese authority and that the Dutch official at Desima will exact the payment.

Both fees pointed out in Art. XXII. for Hakodadi, conform to Art. III. of the above mentioned British regulations.

In Art. XXIII is pointed out the prohibition to removing goods from one ship to another, which corresponds with Art. XI. of the English treaty.

Art. XXIV. second part, corresponds with Art. IV. of the additional treaty between Great Britain and China, 8th October 1843

Art. XXV. is an extract of the article of the same additional treaty.

In Art. XXX. second part, it is stipulated that the highest Dutch official can have personal interviews with the highest Japanese local authorities.

Art. XXXI. corresponds with Art. VI. of the British additional treaty, 8th October 1843. The local Japanese authorities can however give permission to go to the fixed limits of the Japanese territory.

By Art. XXXIV: the obstacles which existed against a becoming correspondence between the two governments are removed.

Art. XXXV. affords an opportunity for the study of the Japanese language and the forming of Dutch interpreters for that language. This subject is worth peculiar attention since our relations with Japan are extending.

Under the letter *C.* in the appendix to the additional articles, is the abolition of certain stipulations made formerly for the Dutch.

The 1st abolishes the trade called Kompshandel. The government trade with Japan can of course immediately be stopped from our side.

The idea to leave the Kambang trade to the public and to continue the Komps trade is inexcusable for the same reasons which lately induced the government to continue the first trade while abolishing the farming of the second. The idea to continue the Komps trade, was only adopted by the government as a means of transition to a situation which is now attained at once. The abolition of the Komps trade is also of importance, because thereby the obligation to send yearly gifts to the Emperor and other high authorities is put an end to.

It was desirable that special attention should be given to this appendix, in order that the additional articles might be more fit to be presented to other nations.

In my dispatch to your Excellency, of 24th September 1858, I mentioned the objection to the introduction of Christianity into Japan.

This is not now inserted in the additional articles. The reason of it is that the Japanese plenipotentiaries were by no means to be persuaded to insert the abolition of the trampling on the cross in the additional articles. They promised however by a special communication, to pledge themselves to that abolition, provided that the following words should be inserted in the additional articles:—

"The introduction of the Christian religion and "of books, pictures and charts of the Christian and "other foreign religions into Japan is prohibited"

I saw in that article but a mere insertion of a law in force in Japan and did not judge it unreasonable, if by acknowledging our right to exercise our religion, and deciding on the abolition of the trampling on the cross, they wished to put in evidence that this law is still in force for the Japanese.

I should have wished to leave this point untouched during the negociations, the Japanese plenipotentiaries however made a *sine qua non* of it.

They declared to me repeatedly that there no more existed with the Japanese government an abomination of the Christian government neither hatred against the Christians, and that they even believed it was a good religion. But there existed in their opinion insurmountable obstacles to allowing the introduction of that religion.

I have for myself no other conviction than that the time is not yet come to wish for that introduction, but that it will come and that in the meanwhile, imprudent and intemperate attempts of too zealous enthusiasts, deserve the highest disapprobation. Such attempts have already taken place on the side of the Americans. They have of course excited the mistrust of the Japanese government, and are blamed in Commodore Perry's narrative of his expedition to Japan.

The Japanese nation has long since attained such a high degree of civilization and is, by a peace of centuries, so refined in their feelings, that it is to be expected, in their intercourse with Christian nations, the principles of the Christian doctrine will be adopted very soon without the interference of missionaries.

Taking into consideration that it is especially the intention of my government as well as of the Japanese to make these additional articles as acceptable as possible to other nations, I have opened again the negociations on this point. The Japanese plenipotentiaries would not agree in the suppression of this article unless they could retract the declaration about the trampling upon the cross. They declared that, notwithstanding, the trampling on the cross would never more take place. I deemed it however necessary to insist and have at last succeeded, so our additional articles have undergone a great amelioration on this point.

Appendix A.

Additional Articles agreed on between the Dutch and Japanese Plenipotentiaries, Mr. Jan Hendrik Donker Curtius, Dutch Commissioner in Japan; and Midsueno Fsekoegono Kami, Governor of Nagasaki, Mao Yosmino Kami, Governor of Nagasaki, Iwase Ygano Kami, Imperial Inspector.

To form part of the treaty concluded 30th January 1856, at Nagasaki between the Netherlands and Japan.

Art. I. Trade shall in future be permitted in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi.

At Hakodadi the trade will begin ten months after the signing of the present document.

Art. II. Tonnage dues at the rate of 0.5 (five mace) or $0.80 (eighty cents) dutch per ton, shall be paid within two days after the arrival.

For vessels smaller than 150 tons the tonnage due is 0.1 (one mace) or $0.16 (sixteen cents) dutch, per ton. Men-of-war do not pay tonnage dues, but they pay pilot money and for the use of tow boats.

If at Nagasaki the tonnage dues are once paid and vessels leave that port for Hakodadi, these dues are not to be paid a second time. Therefore a quittance will be put in the manifest for the payment of the tonnage dues at Nagasaki, and reciprocally at Hakodadi. A vessel having visited a new harbour a new manifest must be delivered and again tonnage dues be paid, if new articles are imported.

If one hires boats to load, unload or tow the vessel, registered coolies will be procured. No other ones will be admitted.

Art. III. Trading vessels, which do not trade, but remain longer than two days in a port, pay tonnage dues. Trading vessels, entering a harbour in distresss or to repair without trading and which do not unload cargo, do not pay tonnage dues. If for the repairs part of the unloaded cargo is to be sold, tonnage dues must be paid.

Art. IV. Within forty-eight hours after the arrival of a merchant vessel at Nagasaki, the name of the vessel and of the skipper will be communicated by the chief Dutch authority at Desima, and also the manifest and tonnage of the vessel under the penalty fixed by Art. XXII. At Hakodadi the skipper must do the same within twenty-four hours. At Nagasaki one can proceed immediately to discharge the vessel in the day time; but at Hakodadi the manifest must first be delivered and Japanese officials must be present.

If for the inspection of imported or exported goods a place is to be set apart at Nagasaki, negociation will be held about the measures which ought to be taken.

Art. V. The number of merchant vessels is unlimited. The trade is not limited to any amount. If imported goods are not bought by the Japanese or if there is a want of returns, they remain unsold. If the imported goods are sold, but there is a want of returns, they shall be paid for in foreign gold or silver coins, if these are to be had in sufficient quantity at the treasury.

Art. VI. A duty of 35 per cent shall be paid on the proceeds of all merchandize sold publicly or privately; but this duty is not applicable to the goods that are sold to the treasury. Import transit, and export duties will now and then be fixed by negotiation. In the meanwhile the present duties remain in force.

Art. VII. After inspection of the goods public sales will take place at the treasury, which receives and keeps the money, unless payment has been received from the purchasers in goods. If the purchasers that have bought at public sale do not pay, the treasury is answerable for the sum.

If the money for goods sold at private sale is not paid, the treasury is not answerable for the sum.

Dutch merchants can obtain such public sales as often as they deem it advisable, without any limitation as to the number of merchants to be admitted at these sales.

Art VIII. When any goods are put up for sale but remain unsold and are kept at Desima for another sale, the foregoing article will always be applied. They may also be sold in private.

But all goods that are bought by the Japanese at private sale must be paid for at the treasury in ready money. The Japanese are not allowed to give returns in goods for them. If by interposition of the highest Dutch authority at Desima a list is given to the treasury of goods sold privately with the amount these goods will be delivered to the purchasers on exhibition of a quittance from the treasury.

Art IX. Not only the appointed contractors, but all the merchants are allowed to come to Desima to arrange the prices of goods. At Hakodadi a place (bazaar) will be appointed for it.

Art. X. If Japanese merchants have bought goods in private and they are delivered by the Dutch merchant before payment at the treasury, and if difficulties arise about it, the goods being stolen and the purchaser disappeared; also if in contracting difficulties arise every possible investigation shall be made, but the treasury will not be answerable for the loss. After having received or delivered up the goods no complaints about the quality can be admitted.

Art. XI. If a Dutchman buy goods from a Japanese, he will pay in paper money to be delivered by the treasury. This paper money will be immediately cashed by the treasury to the Japanese bearers in Japanese coin. All expenses at Desima, the payment of tow boats, &c., shall be paid by the treasury with money in deposit.

Art XII. The Dutch can also pay in foreign gold and silver coin. If foreign gold and silver coins are desired by the Japanese, negotiations will be opened thereon with the Dutch. However, all foreign coin must be delivered to the treasury.

The Spanish dollar is valued at 2.50 (two guilders fifty cents). The Mexican dollar is valued at 2.55 two (guilders fifty-five cents).

Art. XIII. All ammunition must be sold to the Japanese government and not to Japanese merchants.

If amongst imported goods there are articles not before imported into Japan, which are not allowed to be sold to Japanese merchants, the case will be settled by official negotiation.

Art. XIV. The importation of opium is forbidden in Japan.

Art. XV. Gold and silver are not allowed to be purchased by the Dutch. Gilded ware, or manufactured gold and silver are excepted. Japanese coins are not allowed to be exported. If any other articles are to be forbidden to be exported, official negotiations will settle and decide the question.

Art. XVI. Rice, barley, wheat, dates, shoodzoe, coals, paper-mino and paper-hansi, books, charts, and copper-work will only be furnished by the treasury. But this does not apply to articles purchased for own use in Nagasaki. Books and charts, which are printed and edited without consent of the Japanese Government are not allowed to be exported.

Art. XVII. Copper, swords and appendages, jamato-nisiki (certain silk stuff), armour, firearms, bows, horses harness, and weapons, are not to be supplied by the Japanese merchants. If there are other articles to be prohibited, it will be settled by official negotiation.

Art. XVIII. The prices of goods to be purchased from the Japanese, must be agreed upon at the time, and not fixed invariably.

If the crop has failed, the Japanese government can prohibit the exportation of some articles of food. Also the exportation of wax and paper can be prohibited temporarily, after some calamity.

Art. XIX. During the stay of merchant vessels at Hakodadi all ships papers must be delivered to the chief Dutch authority. In both harbours, Japanese guard vessels will be placed in the neighborhood of merchant vessels to prevent smuggling. The number of these vessels can be increased according to circumstances. Nothing is to be paid for these vessels by the Dutch

Art. XX. Boats for loading and discharging being privately hired no indemnification will be paid by the treasury, for any goods stolen. But inquiries will be made as far as possible by the Japanese.

Art. XXI. If on the arrival of a merchant vessel a false manifest should be delivered, the Dutch authorities will make the necessary investigation and inflict on the skipper the payment of a penalty of 500 (five hundred) silver dollars to the treasury.

Art. XXII. If on arrival at Hakodadi, no manifest be delivered within 24 hours, the skipper will pay to the treasury 50 silver dollars for each days neglect, but this penalty is not to exceed the sum of 200 silver dollars. If at Hakodadi goods are discharged before the manifest is delivered, the discharged goods will be forfeited and the skipper must pay 500 silver dollars.

Art. XXIII. As well between vessels of the same as of different nations that lay in the port, no transhipping is allowed of any goods belonging to the cargo, unless permission is obtained from the Government, and in presence of Japanese officers. Cargo that has been transhipped without that premission shall be forfeited.

Art. XXIV. If contraband takes place in the opened ports, the Japanese smugglers will be punished according to the Japanese law. Dutch smugglers are liable to the forfeiture of the contraband, lawfully seized, goods. If contraband takes place on the Japanese coasts in ports that are not opened for trade, the vessel and goods will be forfeited. The chief Dutch authority residing in Japan will after investigation make no difficulty about this.

Art. XXV. No Japanese is allowed to live on board a Dutch vessel, without consent of his government. If a Japanese goes on his own account without consent on board a Dutch vessel, he shall be taken into custody and delivered to the Japanese authorities.

Art. XXVI. The chief Dutch authority at Desima will not allow a Dutch merchant vessel to sail, before the settling of accounts. At Hakodadi no goods purchased by the Dutch are allowed to be laden before they are paid for or goods given in exchange.

Art. XXVII. Goods not agreeing with the pass being exported illicitly through the land-gate of Desima and seized lawfully, will be forfeited.

Art. XXVIII. Goods which are offered by a Dutchman to a Japanese for his own use, are allowed to be introduced through the land-gate on exhibiting a pass from the chief Dutch authority at Desima.

Art. XXIX. On the arrival of vessels belonging to a nation that has already a treaty with Japan, a free intercourse will be permitted between the Dutch and the crews of the vessels as well on board as at Desima. This will not take place before the officer on guard shall have convinced himself of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

Art XXX. The Dutch are not allowed to go, without invitation, to the batteries, government establishments, and other places or houses surrounded by walls. Temples, tea-houses or resting places are exempted. This article is not applicable when the chief Dutch authority in Japan wishes to visit the Governor on business.

Art. XXXI. All expenses in shops and for boats, shall be paid in paper-money to be delivered by the treasury.

Art. XXXII. The limit of the promenades allowed to the Dutch at Nagasaki are indicated on the chart annexed to this treaty. At Hakodadi that limit is fixed at a distance of five Japanese miles. If a Dutchman transgresses these limits, without the consent of government, he is obliged to return at the first warning. If he does not take such warning, he will be seized without further consideration, and delivered to the chief Dutch authority.

Art XXXIII. The Dutch are allowed to exercise their religion, within temples, in their houses, and burial grounds.

Art. XXXIV. Letters sent by the Dutch government to that of Japan will be delivered by the chief Dutch authority at Desima to the Governor at Nagasaki, or if absent to the highest Japanese authority.

Letters from the Japanese government to that of the Netherlands will be delivered by the Governor of Nagasaki to the chief Dutch authority at Desima. Letters written by His Majesty the King of the Netherlands to the Emperor of Japan, or of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, will be delivered in the same way.

Art. XXXV. If the Dutch wish to study the Japanese language or Japanese arts and sciences, the Japanese government will forward the application of the chief Dutch authority for chosen instructors at Desima to give lessons during the day-time.

Art. XXXVI. If amongst the foreigners difficulties or disputes arise, they must be settled without the interference of the Japanese government.

Art. XXXVII If such should be the case between the Dutch and Japanese, or if rows, wounds, thefts or burnings take place, between them, the matter will be investigated by the mutual officials and settled if possible. Such events can never break the friendship which unites the two powers.

Art. XXXVIII. In the absence of the chief Dutch authority, all matters will be taken in hand by his immediate successor.

Art. XXXIX. All advantages which are and will in future be granted to other nations, shall immediately be extended to the Dutch. Local regulations will be in force as for the rest.

Art. XL. The stipulation of the treaty regulations, which are not changed by these articles and all others not here inserted, remain on the same footing. At Hakodadi business will be done nearly in the same way as is provided for by these articles.

If for some stipulations or for some matters a change is advisable, it will be settled by negociation.

The above-mentioned articles are considered to form part of the treaty between the Netherlands and Japan, of 30th January, 1856, and they have the same force as if they did literally belong to it.

The additional articles are subject to the ratification of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the acts of ratification, conforming to Art. 28 of the Treaty, will be exchanged at Nagasaki within a year after signature.

In accordance with which, we the mutual plenipotentiaries Mr. Jan Hendrick Donker Curtius, Dutch Commissioner in Japan, Knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion, of the Russian Order of St. Anna, 2d class with the Crown, and—

Midsueno Fsekoegono Kami, Governor of Nagasaki; Mao Iwamino Kami, Governor of Nagasaki; Iware Igano Kami, Imperial Inspector, have signed this act and put our seals to it.

(Signed), J. H. DONKER CURTIUS.

Nagasaki, 12th October, 1857.

(Copy,)

J. A. G. Basslé.

Appendix B.

Supplement to the additional articles stipulated between the Dutch and Japanese authorities.

Art. I. Taking in consideration that the Komps trade is abolished and that no copper can be exported but by the Japanese Government in payment of required goods, the Art. 26 of the Treaty mentioned present and the Fassak are abolished.

Art. II. The stipulations of Art. 6, 8, 9 and 24 of the Treaty are abolished. Dutch vessels will in future be allowed to anchor immediately in the usual road near the city.

In accordance with which, we, &c., &c.

(Signed), J. H. DONKER CURTIUS.

C.

Translation.

About the voyage of the chief Dutch authority for audience with His Majesty the Emperor, negociation shall be opened, as soon as the local regulations of each place on the road shall be investigated.

It is allowed to the Dutch to have their wives and children with them in the newly opened ports.

About the exportation of Japanese coin, negociations are still pending.

The way of trading at Nagasaki and Hakodadi, having been settled for the Dutch, there shall be no objection for other nations to trade in the same way, after having made a treaty.

As long as the receipts of the treasury are not sufficient to meet the different expenses, this establishment shall be allowed to trade in some articles of import and export.

(the signatures.)

To the Dutch Commissioner.

(Copy.)

Basslé.

D.

Translation.

We have no objection to declare, that in accordance with the separate communication to the different nations, on the side of the Japanese there is no hindrance to conclude a similar treaty of friendship and commerce with Portugal as with the Netherlands, if that power should wish it,

(the signatures.)

To the Dutch Commissioner in Japan.

(Copy.)

Basslé.

E.

Translation.

The trampling on the Cross is abolished, but the introduction of the Christian religion and the importation of Christian and other religious books, prints and figures is not allowed in Japan.

(follow the signatures.)

To the Dutch Commissioner in Japan.

(Copy,)

Basslé.

F.

Translation.

Respecting the port of Simoda the point is still in deliberation and not yet settled.

(the signatures.)

To the Dutch Commissioner in Japan.

(Copy,)

Basslé.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Narrative of a Voyage of the ship Morrison to Lewchew and Japan in the months of July and August, 1837.

(Continued from No. 448.)

Their appearance and dress, generally speaking, was superior to those at the former place, but, owing probably to the distance and high sea, there, were not many visitors from Sataura. The same things attracted attention in both places; the number and height of the masts, and the pigs and geese: but in the exhibition of an intelligent curiosity, they were inferior to the Lewchewans.

Their garments for the most part were of cotton, and on many the coat of arms of the individual was worked into the cloth. The blazonry is a white circle about an inch in diameter, within which is the device. The *ignobile vulgus* are content to have their family coat of arms worked in the seam on the back, between the shoulders; but the officers bear their heraldry upon the seam of the dress in five places; on the back between the shoulders, inside each elbow, and on each breast. This insignia was more common among those at Satzuma than those at Yédo. Their boats were in most respects like those seen in the bay of Yédo; some were larger, being over thirty feet long, and carrying amidships a tub, containing nearly two hogsheads, for the purpose of preserving fish alive. They were built of soft pine; the moveable mast and paddle-like sculls were like those before seen. A rude caboose made of large pieces of pumice was near the stern, around which were lying some coarse earthen pots; the anchor was a water-worn block of greenstone, secured by a rope of straw.

About two o'clock, Iwakitchi and Siauzau returned, in company with three officers, all wearing two swords, but no otherwise distinguished from their attendants. One of them, an old man with gray hair and beard, was so ill from the motion of the boat, that he could not come on board, but lay stretched out in the bottom of the boat, quite overcome. The officers brought back our dispatches unopened, saying, that their superior on shore had declined taking them himself, but having sent a full statement to Kagosima, a high officer would probably come from thence and receive them, together with the men. In the meantime the pilot, whom they had brought, had been directed to bring the ship to a safe anchorage on the western side of the bay, where we must wait three days for an answer from court. A number of boats were also promised to come next day and tow the ship farther up the bay, into a still more secure harbor; and promises were held out to us of an amply supply of provisions.

The swords, by which their rank is distinguished, were a great incumbrance to these officers. One of them was full three feet in length, rather coarsely made; the other was a shorter weapon, resembling a hanger; but in both instances, the blade is thicker and narrower than is usual among the weapons worn by Europeans. There was only a small button between the blade and the handle, which, in a conflict would afford very little protection to the hand; the handle was bound with narrow stripes of cloth or leather, and the scabbard, in some instances, was defended from moisture in a similar manner. They were worn without a belt, being simply thrust through the large girdle; and, as in walking, the motion of the body causes them to slip down, they are a source of constant annoyance to the wearer. The small one is stuck into the belt horizontally; the long one hangs down, and whenever the owner sits, it is taken out and carefully laid by his side. In our ignorance of their etiquette, we took one up to examine it; the blade was rusty and destitute of all ornament, but very sharp, as if kept in readiness for any emergency. As soon as the officer saw us examining his weapon, he started and took it from us; and our men said that it was an offence almost amounting to an insult to touch the sword of another. When he returned to the boat, we observed that he gave the long sword to an attendant, who carefully laid it aside; and in several instances we noticed their sensitiveness concerning the inviolability of their weapons.

• • • • • • •

On questioning the men who were sent ashore in the morning concerning the reception they met from the magistrates, Iwakitchi said, they were received with great kindness, both by the officers and people. At his first visit, Siauzau carried the manifest of his junk, which he had fortunately preserved, and which he said corroborated his story. They gave their deposition before the magistrate at Sataura, in presence of the assembled villagers; and the particulars were all taken down in writing; as the names, ages, and residences of the seven men, the time when each junk left Japan, a few items of their adventures, and the treatment they had experienced among foreigners. Their statements of the peaceable character of the ship were corroborated by the officers who first came on board; and, when the deposition was sealed up for the purpose of being forwarded to Kagosima, the chief magistrate exclaimed, truly, these benevolent foreigners must be something more than human. Although he declined forwarding our papers, yet he expressed no doubt of the favorable reception of the mission, and that the men would soon be on their way home. Remarking upon the distress that existed for want of food, he asked them why they had returned to Japan, if they got rice enough in China; and when the officer who came on board mentioned the dearth, he was told that foreigners would bring them all the rice they wished, if the government would only permit it.—*(To be continued.)*

Brutes Love Men more than Women.—A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, puts it thus:

Kate, the other day, was asserting a wife's right to the control of her own property, and incidently advocating the equality of the sexes—a touchy point with her. I put in—

"Tell me then Kate, why animals form stronger attachments to men than women. Your dog, your parrot, and even your cat, already prefer me to you. How can you account for it, unless you allow there is more in us to respect and love."

"I account for it," said she, with a most decided nod, "by affinity. There is more affinity between you and brutes."

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 5.]

INDIAN OCEAN.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

All bearings are Magnetic.

SUNDA STRAIT.

CAUTION.—Welcome Bay, lying immediately to the eastward of Second point, on the southern shore of Sunda Strait, appears to be full of dangers not surveyed, and should be entered with extreme caution. A shoal, with 12 feet on it, and 6 fathoms close to, extends between Second point and Tambing point to the distance of half a mile off shore.*

COVENTRY SHOAL.†—This shoal was discovered by the ship *Caroline Coventry*, when steering to the eastward of West island for the northern entrance of Sunda strait. It is described as being partly above water, and the breakers on it to be a quarter of a mile in extent. Its position is in about lat. 5° 30½' S., long. 106° 25½' E., and it was in line with West island when bearing N.N.E. ¾ E.‡

GASPAR STRAIT.

ALWINA ROCK.§—The ship *Alwina* passed close to a rock lying N.N.W. 1½ miles from the northwesternmost of the eleven islands, off the N.W. Hook of Billiton island. It appeared to be a detached danger, with a depth of 6 to 9 feet on it, and to have deep water all around. Its position is in about lat. 2° 27½' S., long. 107° 42' E.‖

MOLUCCA PASSAGE.

BAHIA REEF.—The ship *Bahia*, when proceeding to the southward through the Molucca passage, struck, and dragged heavily over a coral reef lying in about lat. 1° 10' S., long. 126° 50' E.

AUSTRALIA, NORTH EAST COAST.

THE KENN REEF, on which the English ship *Rodney* and Dutch barque *Olivier Van Noord* were wrecked, 7th June 1858, when bound from Melbourne to India through Torres strait, was discovered in 1824, and stated to consist of rocks and sand banks partly above water, extending S.E. and N.W. about 9 miles, and apparently 6 or 7 miles across, with the middle of its eastern edge in lat. 21° 9' S., long. 155° 49' E.¶

From the report of these vessels the position of this reef (supposing it to be Kenn reef, which does not seem clear,) appears to be about as given on the Admiralty chart, but its extent 20 miles in a S.W. and N.E. direction. Mariners, therefore, are warned to be very careful when approaching this neighbourhood, until it has been correctly examined; more particularly as Mr. M'Kenzie, who passed close to the supposed position of Kenn reef in the *Gambia* in 1851, states that it could not be seen, although the vessel's course was shaped for it after good observations. Probably the safest route (if intending to pass to the eastward of Kenn reef,) would be to keep on the meridian of 157° E. until well to the northward of its parallel.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
7th December, 1858.

---

* Remarks by Captain C. Fellowes, *H. M. S. Cruizer*, 1857. See Admiralty Chart of Sunda strait, No. 2,056; scale, *m* = 0·3 of an inch.

† From Mercantile Marine Magazine, November 1858.

‡ See Admiralty Chart of Java island, No. 2,058; scale, *d* = 3·3 inches, on which this danger is marked.

§ From Mercantile Marine Magazine, November 1858.

‖ See Admiralty Chart of Gaspar strait, No. 2,137; scale, *d* = 19½ inches, on which this danger is marked.

¶ See Admiralty Chart, N.E. coast of Australia, and its Barrier reefs, Torres strait, and S.E. coast of New Guinea, No. 2,385; scale, *d* = 1 inch.

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 1.]

CHINA.

EAST COAST; CHUSAN ARCHIPELAGO.

All bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1° West in 1858.

The following description of the danger on which the British ship *Cairnsmore* was lately wrecked, has just been received by the Admiralty from Lieut. J. Ward, R.N., commanding H. M. Steam Yacht *Emperor*.

CAIRNSMORE ROCK.—This dangerous pinnacle rock, not more than thirty or forty feet in diameter, rises almost perpendicularly from soundings of 12 fathoms at about 2½ miles to the eastward of the east end of Raffles island, in the northern part of the Chusan Archipelago.

The precise depth on the pinnacle could not be ascertained, as the wreck, with her foremast standing, at present, quite covers it, but not more than 11 feet will be found over it at low water springs.

The position of the rock is in lat. 30° 42' 10" N., long. 122° 34' 40" E., and from it the south-east point of Seahouse island bears South; a small rugged rock lying close to the south-east point of Raffles island, and in line with the point, S.W. by W. ¼ W.; and the northern rock of the group lying off the north part of Chesney island, N.W. by W. ¼ W.*

CAUTION.—Vessels navigating the channel between the Saddle group and Raffles island are cautioned for the future to keep well over towards the Saddle islands to avoid the above danger, as the lead will give no warning when approaching it. In sailing north, when the Bit rock opens south of the South Saddle they will be to the northward of the Cairnsmore; and in sailing south, when the same rock opens north of the South Saddle they will be to the southward.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
16th September, 1858.

---

* See Admiralty Chart, East coast, Sheet viii., Hieshan Isles to the Yang-tsze-kiang, including the Chusan Islands, on which the above danger is marked. No. 1,199; scale, d = 15 inches.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

- 225—Curiosities of Science.
- 226—Chinese Pilot.
- 365—Oulita the Serf, a Tragedy.
- 386—Rawlinson's Herodotus, 3rd vol.
- 693—Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe, 2 vol., 1858.
- 694—Ferrier, (J. P.), History of the Afghans, 1858.
- 695—Freer, (Miss), Henry III., King of France, His Court and Times, 3 vols., 1858.
- 1223—New York to Delhi, Minturn, 1858.
- 1224—Möllhausen's, Journey to the Pacific, 2 vols., 1858.
- 1225—King, The Italian Valleys of the Alps, 1858.
- 1226—Ellis, (Revd. W.), Visits to Madagascar, 1858.
- 1227—Creoles and Coolies, or Five Years in Mauritius, 1859.
- 1842—The Master of the Hounds, by Scrutator, 3 vols., 1859.
- 2313—Brimley, (George), Essays, 1858.
- 2314—Carlyle, (Thos.), Translations from the German of Musæus, Tieck and Richter, 1858.
- 2315—Carlyle, (Thos.), Translation of Goethe's, "Wilhelm Meister," 2 vols., 1858.
- 2316—The Scouring of the White Horse, 1859.

Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.
Annuaire des Deux Mondes, &c., &c.

Shanghae, 8th February, 1859.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 25	Eamont	B. schr	120	Oliver	Japan	Feb 21		Dent and Co
.. 26	Spirit of Trade	B. bark	528	McCulloch	Auckland	Jan 1	Ballast	Turner and Co
.. 27	Fernando de Norzagaray	A. str.	348	Schibye	Japan	Feb 23	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 27	Invincible	B. ship	657	Rollason	Liverpool	Nov 5	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 27	Elizabeth & Ann	B. bark	359	Blanch	Swatow	Feb 2	Sugar	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 27	Quatre Bras	Du. bk	303	Bondd	Fuchau	.. 11	Ballast	Order
.. 27	Berwick Walls	B. bark	621	Findlay	Sunderland	Sept 26	Coals	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 27	New Era	B. bark	725	Troop	London	.. 11	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 27	Empress	A. ship	1293	Lecraw	New York	Oct 4	do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 28	Wodan	Da. sh	235	Matthissen	Hongkong	Jan 30	Sundries	Harkort and Co
Mar 1	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	497	Jones	New York	Sept 24	do	Birley, Worthington & Co
.. 1	Carin	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Singapore	Jan 4	Timber	Harkort and Co
.. 2	Edouard & Julie	Belg. sh	493	Mennen	Hongkong	Feb 6	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 2	John Jay	A. ship	494	Hungerford	New York	Oct 8	do	Isaac M. Bull and Co
.. 2	Granada	A. schr	331	Taylor	Bangkok			Russell and Co
.. 2	Mathilde	Da. sch	148	Claussen	Newcastle		Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Tarolinta	A. ship	550	French	Bangkok		Rice	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 26	George & Henry	Ha. bk	338	Peters	Swatow	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 26	Cohota	A. ship	690	Day	Siam	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 27	Yang-tsze	A. str	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 27	Solomon Family	B. ship	760	Filleul		Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	B. ship	682	King	London	Tea & Silk	Dent and Co
.. 28	Westburn	B. ship	593	Bruce	London	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Aden	Feb 18	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	6th inst*
Amazone	Feb 20	Ha. bg.	160	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 2d
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Anglo Saxon	Jan 26	B. ship	693	Laird	Reiss & Co.	London	
Aramingo	Jan 31	A. ship	716	Cassan	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Berwick Walls	Feb 27	B. bark	621	Findlay	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Carausius	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Patterson	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	cld 1st
Carin	Mar 1	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Claro	Jan 6	B. bark	400	Sheen	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Amoy	cld 2d
Dennis Hill	Feb 18	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Eamont	Feb 25	B. schr	120	Oliver	Dent and Co	Fuchau	cld 2d
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves	Hongkong	cld 26 ult
Edouard & Julie	Mar 2	Belg sh	493	Mennen	Harkort and Co		
Eliza Mary	Feb 14	B. schr	126	Fine	Captain	Ningpo	cld 3d
Elizabeth Ann	Nov 6	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Elizabeth & Ann	Feb 27	B bark	359	Blanch	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Empress	Feb 27	A. ship	1293	Lecraw	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Esperanza	Feb 26	Ha. bk	198	Johanssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	5th inst.
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Falcon	Feb 20	A. bark	569	Meacon	Augustine Heard and Co		
Fernando de Norzagaray	Feb 27	A. str	348	Schibye	Russell and Co		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co		
Glengariff	Feb 2	B. bark	401	Webster	Siemssen and Co		
Granada	Mar 2	A. schr	331	Taylor	Russell and Co		
Harvest Home	Dec 7	B. bark	436	Wright	Turner and Co	Amoy	cld 1st
Heroes of Alma	Feb 14	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Indien	Nov 13	Fr ship	705	Bourdase	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Invincible	Feb 27	B. ship	657	Rollason	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	494	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Judith	Dec 25	A. ship	993	Brown	Siemssen and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Singapore	cld 23 ult
Kate Kearney	Jan 24	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co		
Malay	Jan 19	A. ship	808	Willcomb	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	cld 4th
Mary	Feb 14	Bre. bk	358	Frehse	Harkort and Co	Swatow	
Mary & Louisa	Mar 1	A. bark	497	Jones	Birley, Worthington and Co		
Maryland	Feb 19	A. bark	194	Crosby	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	cld 1st
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Mathilde	Mar 2	Da. sch	148	Claussen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mencius	Nov 25	B. ship	509	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co	Swatow	cld 1st
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	Jan 30	A. schr	299	Smith	Captain	Nagasaki	Early
Minnehaha	Feb 17	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co		
New Era	Feb 27	B. bark	725	Troop	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nymph	Feb 1	A. bark	468	Price	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	Early
Orestes	Feb 17	Bre. bk	422	Gunther	Wm Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Pioneer	Feb 20	B. str.	472	James	P. F. Cama and Co	Amoy & H'kong	cld 2d
Polly	Feb 11	B. bark	388		Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	Early
Proth	Feb 24	B. bark	362	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Quatre Bras	Feb 27	Du. bk	303	Bondd	Order		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	London	
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Romance of the Sea	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	10th inst
Sea Nymph	Jan 29	B. bark	461	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Swatow	cld 3d
Sir W. F. Williams	Dec 18	B ship	867	Rees	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Snow Squall	Jan 3	A. ship	742	Loyd	Ullett and Co	New York	Imdt.
Southern Belle	Feb 12	B. bark	540	Benson	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co	Swatow	
Spirit of Trade	Feb 26	B. bark	528	McCulloch	Turner and Co		
Syrian	Jan 24	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby		
Tarolinta	Mar 4	A. ship	550	French	Russell and Co		
Teodora	Jan 20	Sp. bk.	218	Zobaron	P. Loureiro	Amoy	cld 2d
Union	Feb 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Urania	Jan 26	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co	Amoy	cld 4th
Welcome	Feb 5	B. bark	387	Schwalky	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Witchcraft	Feb 14	A. ship	1310	Booth	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wodan	Feb 28	Da. sh.	235	Matthissen	Harkort and Co		
Woodville	Dec 9	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co	Formosa	cld 24 ult
Young Mechanic	Feb 2	A. ship	1376	Amsbury	Wm. Hargreaves		
70 Merchant Vsls.							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	W. H. Jones	80
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60
Strelok	Russian gun-boat	..	..	..	Fedorovitch	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Neville, 2d Dec.
Liverpool—Cambalu, 9th Oct.; Bacchante, 29th do.; Crest of the Wave, 23d Nov.; and East Field, 18th Dec.
Gravesend—Ziba, 11th Oct. *Sunderland*—Shan-tung, 26th Sept.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	5	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	15
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	3	13	6 & 16
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	22	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	5	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	28	16	17	17	17
1859	Monthly	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,510	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	33
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,323	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	524
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,100	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,963	1,154,373	22,584,408	23,738,881	..
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,158
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,746	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA.			552,193	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	do	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	do	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	do	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	do	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	do	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	do	429,255		429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	do	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,431
Dec 9	Amicus	511	do	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	do	678,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	do	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 25	Scutari	543	do	367,090	224,894	591,984	839
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	do	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	do	569,693	251,798	854,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	do	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 2	Postena	354	do	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	do	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	do	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Cleared	Carausius	510	do	214,152	383,723	597,875	536

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York		573,110	573,110	137:16		10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	do		706,803	706,803	19:20		
.. 13	Hotspur	862	do		831,290	831,290	222:19		12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	do		1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89		2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	do		1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02		10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	do		718,461	718,461			
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	do		1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09		
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	do		590,442	590,442			
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	do		861,500	861,500	39:95		4,000
.. 21	Ino	895	do		639,258	639,258	48:91		
Dec 6	Oscar	648	do	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50		
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	do		820,555	820,555	20:40		4,850
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	do		750,380	750,380			
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	do		943,133	943,133	51:77		
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	do		791,400	791,400	171:52		10,375
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	do		739,903	739,903	23:15		
.. 28	Beaver	727	do	25,400	536,391	561,791	53:60		
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	do	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56		3,402
Cleared	Malay	808	do	26,000	814,434	840,434	131:63		2,125

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne			167,356
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney			294,609

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 15	Formosa, str.	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.	700	do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	976	do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,529
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,263
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do . . . viâ Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,018
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do . . . viâ Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	741
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,502
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,270

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can*. One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghae.*]